and contentment; under the allotment of Providence, the secure means of preservation.

The increasing solicitude for the suppression of the slave trade, which appeareamong all ranks of people; is cause of thankfulness to the common Father of mankind: and encourages us to hope, that the time fast approaching, when this nation will be cleansed from that pollution.—Let, us in the mean time, continue, with unabating ardour, to be intercessors for the greatly injured Africans.

We conclude with expressing our comfort, that notwithstanding the many weaknesses that prevail, numbers of our beloved youths are preserved in faithfulness, to whom the gracious Lord hath extended, and is continuing to extend, the visitations of his light and love; whereby there is reason to hope, that they will grow up in usefulness, and become a succession of testimony-bearers to the truth. That they may in all humility receive the saving help, and, by obedience to the pointing of the divine hand, continue stedfast to the end, where the price inestimable is to be obtained, is the fervent travail of our spirits.

Signed in and in behalf of the Yearly Meeting, by

WILLIAM JEPSON.

(Clerk to the Meeting this year.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK Esquire,

Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation,

For a Day of Public THANKSGIVING.

IT being the incumbent duty of a People believing in the over-ruling Providence of GOD, upon all proper Occasions, gratefully to make their grateful Acknowledgments to HIM, not only for HIS common Blessings—but especially for the distinguishing Favours, which HE may at any Time see meet to confer upon them:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the ADVICE of COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of November next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAISE—Calling upon Ministers and Christians of every Denomination, to assemble on that Day and devoutly to offer to ALMIGHTY GOD, a Sacrifice acceptable to HIM, through the Merits of JESUS CHRIST; expressing their warmest Gratitude for all HIS favours: Particularly that he has been pleased to continue to us so great a measure of Health:—That HE has caused the earth to yield her increase so plentifully, as that we are supplied with the Necessaries and Comforts of Life: That HE has prospered our Agriculture, Commerce, Navigation and Fishery: And that we enjoy, not only our civil Right and Liberties—but that great and important blessing, the Gospel of JESUS CHRIST; and that together with the greatest feelings of their hearts, they join the penitent confession of their Sins, and the sincere obedience of their Lives;—humbly imploring the Continuance of HIS Blessings; and that he would be graciously pleased to direct and prosper the Administration of Government, not only in this Commonwealth, but in the several States in our Union:—affording HIS influence in the ensuing elections, in such Manner, as that their Union and Prosperity may be promoted and confirmed; and above all that HE would revive the Spirit of Christianity in all nations professing the same, and that the Spiritual Kingdom of our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST may be continually increasing, until the whole Earth shall be filled with HIS GLORY.

And it is earnestly recommended that all Labour and Recreation unsuitable to the solemnities of that DAY, be suspended.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL-CHAMBER in BOSTON, this Twenty-ninth Day of October, in the year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight, and in the Thirteenth Year of the INDEPENDENCE of the United States of AMERICA.

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's Command,
With the advice and consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD *save the Commonwealth of* MASSACHUSETTS.

TANGIER, *(Morocco.)* July 22.

The Southampton, an English frigate, left this place yesterday, with the Emperor's answer.—Every thing has been accomodated with the English, and remains as before, their ships appear as usual for grain, and other productions for the country.

ELSINEUR *(a port town of the island of Zealand; subject to the Dane.)* August 12.

The Russians have been long accustomed to obtain provision at Hevven, and in Scania, for which they always paid ready money. On landing for that purpose, in the vicinity of a village called Raa, wholly inhabited by fishermen, they were suddenly fired upon by a straggling party of Swedish Grenadiers. On this the Russians took their boats, but soon after returned with several shallops, each manned with 160 men, and strongly protected by frigates. On a signal being given by the discharge of a gun from Admiral's ship they set fire to, and presently reduced to ashes, almost the whole village. The wretched inhabitants have since applied to Elsinburg for assistance and protection, but in vain, the garrison of that town being in a weak state, and unable to defend itself, though in danger of experiencing a similar fate. Every day a number of families are arriving here from Elsingburg, in order to avoid the threatning fury of the Russian arms.

STOCKHOLM, *(Sweden)* August 8.

The trophies taken from the Russians in the fight of the 17th of July, and their two frigates, Jarofslow and Hector, are safe arrived here. To morrow they are to be thrown in publick before the royal Castle after which they are to be carried to the arsenal, to be guarded, with others already there. The King sent a letter with him to the Senate, wherein, congratulates them on the victory, which he attributes first to God, and next to general valour of the troops and seamen. He mentions his brother and other officers in the highest terms, but hopes the Senate will not think he does this, "as one brother extolling another; that in order to excite his faithful subjects to adore God, he incloses a form of thanksgiving for the victory; which he desires may be immediately granted and sends to all the consistories for the Ministers to read in their churches, with a proper exhortation, & afterwards to sing the accustomed psalm of thanks."

LONDON, August 9.

The Russian navy has been represented of very little support to those of either the Swedes or Danes.—This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the Empress has paid to her marine in the reign of about twenty five years, has been such as to make it nearly at least a match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty sail of the line is the lowest calculation.

Aug. 18. It has been mentioned in some of the publick prints, that the American legislature is at present but a mere experiment, and that is entirely deficient in point of execution; but a correspondent, who is not long returned from that extensive continent informs us, that when the federal government shall be adopted by all the states, which in all probability has taken place before now, such abilities have been shewn in the formation of it, so plain is its system, and such a knowledge of ancient and modern legislation pervades the whole of it, that it bids fair to a government which will probably remain very long unshaken.

The principal leading feature in the new federal government lately adopted by the United States of America, is to enlarge the powers of Congress, and to make that body considerably more efficient than it hitherto has been. For as the same correspondent observes the authorities essential to the cares of the common defence are these: To raise armies—to build and equip fleets—to prescribe rules for the government of both—to direct their operations—to provide for their support. Those powers ought to exist without limitation; because it is impossible to foresee or define the extent, variety and the means which may be necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances that endanger the safety of a nation are infinite—and for this reason no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed upon the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be co-extensive with all the possible combinations of such circumstances, and ought to be under the direction of the same counsels which are appointed to preside over the common defence.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Octo. 22.

A Comet for some days past has appeared in the North East. It rises about three o'clock in the morning, and is visible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for observation, and an accurate observer may make discoveries of these surprising stars hitherto unknown.

Mr. John Hogan, at Ringwood, Bergen county, has a bitch nine months old, that never had a whelp, but has so attached to a litter of kittens, and they to her, as to suckle them constantly; and appears to have sufficient quantity of milk for their nourishment. And what is singular, seperate them and put the kittens to their natural parent, they appear very discontent: and mew incessantly until they find the bitch again.

We find that the State Laws of Jamaica have been revised and several regulations made in favour of the Negroes. The Assembly passed an act which contains the following reforms:

1st. Every possessor of a slave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by age or sickness, but must provide for him wholesome necessaries of life, under a penalty of ten pounds for every offence. 2d. Every person who mutilates a slave, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months; and in very atrocious cases, the slave may be declared free. 3d. Any person wantonly or bloody mindedly killing a slave, shall suffer death. 4th. Any person whipping, bruising, wounding, or imprisoning a slave not his property, nor under his care, shall be subject to a fine and imprisonment. 5th. A parochial tax to be raised for the support of negroes disabled by sickness and that are having no owners.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Capt. Manchester, in the sloop Susannah, is arrived at Baltimore, after a passage of 28 days from Providence. On the 28th ult. off Cape Henry, met with a heavy gale of wind at N. E. which drove him to lat. 34. On the 26th in lat. 74, 15, long. 75, 30, he fell in with a wreck, which he supposed to be a New-England built vessel. She was a brigantine, about 160 tons burthen, with black bottom and waist. To appearance the was first intended for a sloop, having her partners for the mast remaining, and the plank from where the mast hole was cut. Both her masts were gone and no person on board. She appeared to have been laden with salt, which was melted. Capt. Manchester took out of her two cables, one anchor, and a quantity of running rigging.

Paragraphs from a late report to Congress.

9th—*Of the Ordnance department.*—This branch of the department of war is important and interesting to the Union.

The ordnance, arms, ammunition, and all the numerous appendages and complex apparatus belonging thereto, in possession of the United States, are highly valuable, and require an incessant attention to their preservation.

The places where they are deposited are as follows:—Providence in Rhode-Island—Springfield in Massachusetts—Mohawk-river—West-Point on Hudson's river—Philadelphia—New-London and Manchester, Virginia.

The principal arsenals are at Springfield, West-Point and Philadelphia.

The arms at Springfield are new and in excellent order—the Secretary at War having had the whole taken to pieces, cleaned and placed in racks prepared for the purpose.

The powder at Springfield and West-Point, which places include the greatest quantities in possession of the publick is in excellent order; great attention has been annually paid to this article, in having it aired, cleaned, proved and well packed, and also turned frequently.

The ordnance and military stores at the several arsenals are under the charge of store-keepers, or deputy commissaries of military stores, at the following rates of pay.

Springfield—One deputy Commissary at 40 dollars per month,	480
One Assistant, 15 dollars per do.	180
Providence—One Store-keeper, 8 do.	96
West-Point—One deputy Commissary at 40 dollars per month,	480
Fort Herkemer, and the Mohawk river—One Store-keeper at 14 32-goths,	178
Philadelphia—One Commissary of military stores, at 41 and 64-goths per month,	500
One Assistant, 30 dollars per do.	360
New-London and Manchester—One deputy Commissary,	480
	2748

Rents of Buildings and West-Point.

For the buildings occupied in Philadelphia,	752	60
Do. in Virginia,	350	
Do. for the post of West-Point,	400	
	1502	60

Of the War Office.—The business of the War-Office is conducted by the Secretary at War; three Clerks, and a Messenger, whose salaries are as follow:

The Secretary at War,	2450
Three Clerks, at 450 dollars per ann.	1350
Messenger per ann.	150
Dollars,	3950

At the close of the report, the Committee observe, "That having carefully examined every part of it, [the *War department*] they are of opinion, that the arrangement of the business is judicious, and that the duties of the office are executed with ability and punctuality, which reflects great honour on the Secretary at War.

PROVIDENCE, October 18.

The Brig Hope, Capt. Benjamin Page, of this Port arrived at Marblehead on Saturday from Petersburgh, last from Copenhagen in seven Weeks.—Mr. Job Page of this Town, who came in the Hope, arrived here on Monday, and informs that after the late action between the Russians, and Swedish Fleets both parties claimed Victory, though the Russians only kept the Sea; the latter lost a 74 Gun Ship in the Engagement, and took a 64, with the Swedish Vice-Admiral on board: That three Russian Ships did not engage, the Captains of which were in consequence arrested: That 3 Russian Ships of 100 Guns each had burnt a Fishing-Town belonging to the Swedes, opposite Elsineur; That a Report, prevailed at Copenhagen, that the Swedish Army had attacked and taken Wyboum, a Sea-Port in the Gulph of Fenland.

NEWBURY-PORT, Octo. 24

Last week a complete Fire-Engine was brought to this town, which was constructed by Mr. BENJAMIN DEARBORN, of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, upon a plan of his own, which he some time ago communicated to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and which was by them approved of & published. The ingenuity of this newly invented Machine, at sight, is the eye of the beholder with pleasure, which is greatly increased when it is put into motion—and (although the first attempt of the kind) it greatly outdoes the European ones of the same size, and double the price. Every real friend to the advancement of Arts in this infant country, must rejoice at their rapid progress within a very few years, and consider the present piece of ingenuity to be of great importance, and worthy the attention of all our populous towns.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

Last Friday evening about 7 o'clock a meteor was seen passing through the atmosphere from N. E. to S.W. with amazing velocity. The editor of this paper saw it during its passage over 36 or 40 degrees, and its nucleus appeared as large as the sun or moon in the meridian. The tail was of a different length in different parts of its path, varying from five to seven diameters of its nucleus. A report like that of heavy, distant thunder, was heard about three minutes after it disappeared, whence its altitude is judged to be about forty miles. The late President Clap's opinion of these meteors was this: "They are solid bodies, half a mile in diameter revolving round the earth in long ellipses, their least distance being about 20 or 30 miles; by their friction upon the atmosphere they make a constant rumbling noise, and collect electrical fire, and when they come nearest the earth or a little after, being then overcharged, they make an explosion as loud as a large cannon." Any observations made on this meteor will be gratefully received by the printer hereof, who will endeavour to communicate in some future paper a more accurate account.

BOSTON, November 3.

Sketch of Business in the General Court.

WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1788.

A QUORUM of both Branches being assembled, the Legislature proceeded to the business of arrangement, usual at the commencement of a session.

Mr. HASSHAW, Mr. PAYNE and Mr. BRECK, on the part of the house, were appointed a Committee to consider what publick business may be necessary to be acted on in the General Court, the ensuing session.

THURSDAY, October 30, 1788.

Read and committed several petitions, &c. among them, a petition from the Adventurers in the North-Mills Lottery, praying the Legislature to grant them a Lottery to defray the losses they have sustained, from said Mills Lottery not having been drawn, &c.

Several bills, respecting paupers, &c. were read —[*These will be noticed when completed.*]

On motion of Mr. Breck, a seat was assigned the Hon. Gen. KNOX, Minister at War, to hear the debates, when it is his pleasure so to do.

FRIDAY, October 31.

Read and committed a number of private petitions, &c. Among them one of Josiah Barton, stating that his wife had joined herself to a religious sect, called Shakers, and became conscientiously opposed to a married state, and had left his bed and board, and therefore praying, that he might be divorced.—Committee reported leave to withdraw.

A Bill for repealing a clause in the Import Act, prohibiting the importation of certain articles, and laying a duty of 15 *per cent. ad valorem* thereon, read a first and a second times.

Concurred with the Hon. Senate in a Resolve for adjourning the Supreme Judicial Court, which was to have been holden at Salem, on the first Tuesday in November, to the third Tuesday of December next.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governour, acquainting the Hon. House that he intended to have addressed them this day, but was prevented by indisposition of body—that he had directed the Secretary to lay before the Legislature the publick papers, received in the recess, and that he would address the Court as soon as his health would admit.

Among the papers communicated by his Excellency, were

A resolve of Congress of Sept. 13, 1788, for organizing the new federal government, and a resolve of Sept. 16, 1788. for preventing the transportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

—The proposed amendments to the new federal constitution, by the State of Virginia, with their ratification thereof.

—A letter from the Convention of the State of New-York, with their ratification of the Federal Constitution, and their proposed amendments

—A letter from the president of the Convention of the State of North-Carolina, enclosing a resolve of the said convention, recommending it to the Legislature of that State, whenever Congress shall pass an import law to pass a similar law therein, for the benefit of Congress; and another resolve recommending it to the said legislature to redeem their paper currency.

And several others papers of a public nature; which were committed to the Committee of both Houses, appointed to consider what public business is necessary to be acted on the present session.

SATURDAY, November 1.

The Committee raised to consider what publick business it were necessary should be acted upon the present session, among other matters, reported

That joint committees be raised—

To take into consideration the resolve of Congress, relative to the appointment of Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States—and also, to consider those parts of the Federal Constitution which respect the appointment of Senators and Representatives in the General Government, and to report in what particular mode they shall be chosen:—[Committee appointed were—Mr. Strong, Mr. Turner, Mr. Wells, Mr. Bishop—Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Russel, Mr. Gore, Mr. Heath.]

To consider the requisition of Congress for 1788, &c. and to report. [Committee—Mr. Dawes, Mr. Grout, Mr. Baker, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Fowler.]

To consider the communications made to this Commonwealth from the State of Virginia and New-York, respecting amendments to the Federal Constitution, and to report. [The Committee—Mr. Choate, Mr. Grout, Mr. Gore, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Heath.]

ORGANIZATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

A short conversation ensued on the question for appointing a committee for considering the mode of federal election, &c. in which

The Hon. Gen. HEATH observed, that the subject on which the Committees were to report, was of the utmost magnitude to the people of the United States—and that probably the Committee might want to know the sense of the House on the subject. The worthy Gen. added, that it had been made a question—whether the People at large were to choose the election of President, &c. or the legislatures—and whether the State ought to be divided into separate districts, for the purpose of choosing Federal Representatives—or to be considered as one great district:—these and other considerations, he said, induced him to wish for the previous discussion.

Mr. WENDERY said, he could not conceive there could be any propriety in the discussion the hon. gentleman wished for at this time—as there could be no question in order—The proper time, he said, for the discussion would be when the Committee reported—and, therefore, he was in favour of concurring.

Dr. JARVIS agreed with the Hon. Gentleman from Roxbury in the importance of the subject: But was of opinion, that any discussion on it at the present time, would be of no avail—The Senate, he said, had already decided on the subject—and unless there were to to be a similar discussion in that branch—the Committee being a joint one—the determination of the House would probably only tend to procrastinate the report—he was for concurring with the Senate.

The Hon. Judge FULLER said if the Committee, when they came together, found themselves so much embarrassed as not to be able to proceed, they could then apply for directions, and might then be instructed:—But, perhaps, said he, the Committee will not be in any doubt how to proceed—In any case, he said it would be soon enough to advise him, when they wish for the advice—He was therefore against the discussion, and for concurring.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

Acted upon a number of private petitions.

A Committee, of Mr. Breck, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Russel, (Boston) and Mr. Fowler, (Westfield) was raised to consider what provision may be necessary for the support of the Lieut. Governour, and to report.

A note was received from the Treasurer, accompained with an account of the balances of taxes, due from Collectors and Sheriffs, on the 1st of October 1788—which was committed. [*By accounts communicated it appears that the total of the balances due from collectors, &c. is £. 209,121 0 11½—which is payable in various species of paper.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

On the question, whether the Bill, for taking off the prohibition on certain articles, and laying a duty thereon—do pass to be engrossed, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bowdoin, Mr. Clarke, Dr. Coney, and Mr. Ames, were appointed a Committee to consider what further measures are necessary to carry into effect the laws prohibiting the importation of certain articles into this Commonwealth and to report.

Read a second time a Bill for erecting Work-Houses for the reception and employment of idle and indigent persons.

A communication from the Committee of Revision, was received, by which they recommend an almost entire change of the mode of adjudication in this commonwealth—and of the Courts of Justice—and reported a number of Bills for that purpose—which being read, were committed to a committee consisting of one member from each represented county.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee of both Houses appointed to consider and report in what particular mode the Electors of the President and Vice-President, and the Senators and Representatives in the Federal Government shall be chosen—reported the following propositions, expressing their opinion of the mode in which the elections shall be made.

1. That the Electors be chosen by the two Houses of the General Court, by joint ballot.

2. That the Electors meet on the first Wednesday of February, in the town of Boston, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice-President; and for their time and travel receive the same compensation as Members of the Senate are intitled to.

3. That the Senators be chosen by the two Houses of the Legislature, each having a negative upon the other.

4. That the Commonwealth be divided into eight districts, the inhabitants of each of which shall be authorized to choose one Representative.

5. That each district be formed in such manner as to comprehend one eighth part of the polls in the Commonwealth, as nearly as may be, without dividing counties.

6. That the county of Suffolk form one district; Essex, one; Middlesex, one; Hampshire and Berkshire, one; Plymouth and Barnstable, one: York, Cumberland and Lincoln, one; Bristol, Dukes-County, and Nantucket, one; and the county of Worcester, one.

That precepts issue to the towns in the several districts to vote on the —— day of ——, for their respective Representatives, and to return lists of the votes to the Supreme Executive, on or before the —— day of ——; and if any of the districts shall not have given a majority of votes to any one candidate, the Supreme Executive shall issue new precepts to such districts for the choice of a Representative out of the two highest candidates, first voted for, and that a majority of votes in this last instance, constitute a choice; but in case the two candidates shall have an equal number of votes the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, from such district, shall determine which of the persons so voted for shall be the Representative.

8. That one Elector be chosen out of each district intitled to elect a Representative, and that the two remaining Electors be chosen in any part of the State.

The foregoing Report was read and accepted by the Hon. Senate, and sent down to the House for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

A message was received from the Governor upon the subject of the Mint, by which it appeared that the expenses of the Buildings amount to £. 677 11 2½

Expenses of conducting the business,	1026 15 4½
Amount of Stock expended	431 19 0
	2136 5 7
Amount of Coin struck off	939 0 0
Which leaves a ballance against the Commonwealth of	£. 1197 5 7

Committed to Mr. Mason, Mr. Choate, and Mr. Spooner.

The House assigned Thursday, 10 o'clock, for considering the judicial system reported by the revising committee; and voted to resolve themselves into a committee of the whole house upon that occasion.

This day the High Court for the trial of impeachments, met at the Senate Chamber for the trial of William Greenleaf, Esq. Sheriff of the County of Worcester, impeached by the representatives of the people of Massachusetts, for mal-administration in office.

His honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of that Court, having administered the oaths necessary to be taken by each member thereof, previous to the trial, the Clerk of said Court, by direction of the President, read the articles of impeachment made and preferred by the said House of Representatives, to which the said William Greenleaf plead not guilty.—The counsel for Mr. Greenleaf, then moved the Court that the trial might be postponed to a future day, in consideration of that gentleman's counsel being previously engaged at the Supreme Judicial Court—the agents in behalf of the house of Representatives objected to the trial being postponed.

The Court then deserted the consideration of this question, and adjourned to 3 o'clock P.M. then to meet at Faneuil Hall.

At three the Court proceeded, attended by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, to Faneuil Hall. The Court being opened by proclamation, the counsel for Mr. Greenleaf resumed the motion for postponing the trial, for the reasons before-mentioned—the agents in behalf of the House of Representatives objected to this motion, & observed that the reasons offered by Mr. Greenleaf's counsel for postponing the trial, was not sufficient, especially as this Court was the first Court in the Commonwealth—The Court however agreed to postpone the trial to Tuesday next, 10 o'clock, and adjourned to that time; then to meet at Faneuil Hall.—The Court then, proceeded by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, returned to the Senate Chamber.

The Hon. House of Representatives, preceeded by their Speaker, went in procession to Faneuil Hall, in order to attend the trial.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.

A motion was lately made in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for recommending the anti-federal letter from the Convention of New-York, signed by Gov. Clinton, to the attention of the next assembly.—After a short debate, the motion was negatived, by 38 against 23. May that letter meet with similar treatment in every state in the Union.

DIED, at Williamsburgh, on the 2nd inst. Widow LUCY CLEAVELAND, in the 90th year of her age.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber, (through the influence of his Satanic Majesty) being actuated by the violent agitations of a blind and impetuous passion to which the generality of weak mortals are addicted to in some measure in the present day,—did on the 9th of last July, insert an advertisement against his wife and her relations in the public paper:—These are therefore to inform the respectable inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, that he has settled matters with his Wife, therefore takes this method of recalling the aforesaid advertisement, by making the most submissive acknowledgments to his Wife and her relations, and is heartily sorry for the same. This he is desirous should be taken notice of by all Husbands, not to listen to the counsel of his Satanic Majesty, but repose their greatest confidence in a superior power, who is the wise disposer of human events.—And he is also willing to make the most humble confessions to his Wife and her relations for any offence which he may have given them since the date of the above mentioned advertisement to this present. BENJ. COLE.

Conway, Nov. 4th, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of October last, two STEARS, one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the near ear, a slit on the top of the off ear, one a dark red and the other a brown. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take them away.

ELIJAH RUST.

Westampton, Nov. 6, 1788.